Arrival in New York

Which has assumed the importance of a national event, is not near the consequence to you personally of our "cut-price" sale of Light-Weight Clothing:

A \$10 Suit for \$6. A \$12 Suit for \$7.50. \$15 or \$18 Suit for \$10. Come and see the goods.

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

CONUNDRUM. Which is the most unsatisfactory and uncertain, politics or base-ball? Heart-sche, hopes blasted, fond expectations not realized, are always in store for the politician and base-

It's bitter, very bitter, to hold opinions one has persuaded one's solf are right, high, noble and necessary to the very life of one's country, and when the silent, snowy ballots dropped into the box are counted, find that a majority of one's fellow-men hold different The ball crank, elated to the highest pinnacle of hope by the success of his club, visions of three

straights, shut-outs, errorless games, and all the glories of winning ball haunt his thoughts by day and his dreams by night. When, prestol change! with a dull sickening thud, he drops into the valley of despair. The cruel wires record errors, inability to hit, bad umpiring and defeats until there is nothing in the world worth living for, and the only thing to do is to seek some quiet

spot and die.
But life is still worth living at the Kankakee ticket office. Baim of blasted political hopes (no Salt river excursions, either), there are recipes for the cure of the worst cases of base-ball gloom in the cheap rates offered to places so entrancing that all sorrows are

Mountains, lakes, prairies, rivers, springs and old ocean, health, pleasure, hunting, fishing and boating are the inducements, and the prescription will cost you but a little money.
SPECIAL RATES NOW.

Thorntown and return, Aug. 14 only........\$1.10 Cineinnati and return, every day, including admission to Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon,". 4.90 Chicago and return..... 5.00 Chicago, one way........... 3.70

CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart..... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive...... 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. Depart......7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm

Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

For Indiana and Lower Michigan-Fair; slightly warmer; winds becoming southeasterly. For Ohio-Fair; slightly cooler, followed on Friday afternoon in western Ohio by rising temperature; westerly winds, becoming vari-

For Illinois and Wisconsin-Fair, followed on Friday afternoon in western Wisconsin by rain; warmer winds, becoming southeasterly.

Local Weather Report.

		Indianapolis,	olis, Aug	Aug. 9.		
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.21	72	38	North N'wst N'wst	Clear.	
Maximum	therm	omete	r, 75;	minim	um thern	ome-

Following is a comparative statement of the condition of temperature and precipitation on Aug. 9,

Normal.... Mean....

> General Observations. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 7 P. M.

Challen	Bar- ome- ter.	The	rmom	eter.	Pre-	Wanth	
Station.		Exp. Maz Min.			tat'n	Weath'r	
New York city	30.00	52	92	70		Fair.	
Buffalo, N. Y	30.16	68	76	60		Clear.	
Oswego, N. Y	30.10	68	70			Clear.	
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.04	82	90			Fair.	
Pittsburg, Pa	30.14	72	80			Clear.	
Parkersb'g, W.Va	30.16	70 80	80 88			Clear.	
Washington, D.C.	30.14	68	94			Fair.	
Lynchburg, Va	30.12	70	94	68		Rein.	
Charlotte, N. C Charleston, S. C	The state of the s	78	94			Cioud	
Atlanta, Ga	30.06	84	90				
Jacksonville, Fla.			94				
Titusville, Fla	30.08	84	88				
Pensacola, Fla	29 94	82	86				
Montgomery, Ala		86	94	74			
Vicksburg. Miss	30.02	72	92 86	74		Rain.	
New Orleans, La.	30.02	88	94	72		Clear.	
Fort Smith, Ark.	30.02	84	90			Fair.	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.10	82	86	70		Clear.	
Galveston, Tex	30.02	80	-00	80		Cloudy	
Palestine, Tex	30 02	80	94	74	.02	Cloud	
Abilene, Tex	29.98	86	98	64		Clear.	
Ft. Elliott, Tex	29.96	78	80	58		Clear.	
San Antonio, Tex	29.98	90	96			Clear.	
Brownsville, Tex.	30.00	80	90			Fair.	
El Paso, Taz	29.72	96	96			Clear.	
Ft. Davis, Tex	29.94	80	82			Clear.	
Chattan'oga, Tenn Memphis, Tenn	30.08	78	82 88	68		Cloudy Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn		80	86			Clear.	
Louisville, Ky	30.18	76	86			Clear.	
Indianapolis, Ind	30.20	70	76			Clear.	
Cincinnati, O	30.18	74	78			Clear.	
Cleveland, O	30.20	68	72			Clear.	
Gr'nd Hav'n, Mich	30.20		64			Clear.	
Marquette, Mich.	30.18		64			Clear.	
S.Ste. Marie, Mich Chicago, Ill	30,14	52	56	50	****	Clear.	
Cairo, Ill	30.20	68 72	78	02		Clear.	
Springfield, Ill	30.22	68				Clear.	
Milwankee, Wis	30.18	66	70			Clear.	
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	62	68			Clear.	
Duluth, Minn	30.16	60				Cloud	
St. Paul, Minn	30.16			46		Cloudy	
Moorehead, Mini						Cloud	
St. Vincent, Mini				36		Cloudy	
Davenport, Ia				1 705.05		Clear.	
Dubuque, Ia					****	Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia.	30.16		86			Fair.	
St. Louis, Mo		72	76	60		Clear.	
Springfield Mo	30.12	2 74	78	60		Clear.	
Kansas City, Me	130.14	72	72	58	1	Clear.	
Ft. Sill, Ind. T	30.02			60		. Clear.	
Dodge City Kan Concordia, Kan.	29.96		88			. Clear.	
Concordia, Kan.	30.00					Fair.	
Omaha, Neb	30.15		82			Fair.	
North Platte, Nei	29.86					Fair.	
Valentine, Neb Yankton, D. T						Cloud Cloud	
Ft. Sully, D. T.						. Cloud	
Huron, D. T	Ten	58		5	2 .16	Cloud	
Bismarck, D. T.	30.22	2 50	58	4	.18	Cloud	
Rapid City, D. T	29.96	62	66	48	3	. Cloud	
Ft. Buford, D. T.	30.13	58			.0	Fair.	
Min'edosa, N.W.	30.06	60				Fair.	
P. Arthur's L'd'	30.0					Clear.	
Qu'Apelle, N.W.	30.06					Fair.	
Ft. As nab ne, M.	30.04	62				. Cloud	
Ft. Custer, M. T	29.96					. Fair.	
Helena, M. T	29.84					Fair.	
Boise City, I. T. Cheyenne, Wy. T						Cloud	
Ft. M'Kinn'y, W.						. Clear	
Denver, Col						. Fair.	
Pueblo, Col	. 29.63	9:	98	5	3	. Cloud	
Montrose, Col	. 29.70) St	92	5:	2	. Clear	
Santa Fe, N. M.	. 29.86	82	84	5	3	. Clear	
Salt Lake City					ASSESSMENT OF THE OWNER, THE OWNE	. Cloud	

T-Trace of precipitation. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails to cure fever and ague and malarial disorders. Warranted.

WHEN INDICATIONS. FRIDAY-Fair; shightly warmer.

The campaign has now begun. From this time on the fight will rage. We have declared

WAR ON HIGH PRICES

We are going to clear out every Straw Hat in our house, no matter at what sacrifice.

See Our 25-Cent Tables On all Summer Underwear, all Fancy Shirts, all Cassimeres in every department, a

Grand Cut of One-Fifth

Everything of the kind has got to go to make room for new goods. None will be left

When the frost is on the pumpkin And the fodder's in the shock.

IMPORTED LABOR.

Anarchist Most Favors the Committee with His Views-Testimony of Other Witnesses.

New York, Aug. 9 .- The emigration investigation opened this morning with every promise of a lively session. Before the committee assembled the witnesses began to arrive. The first on hand was Commissioner of Emigration Faithorn, and next came Herr Most, the fiery Anarchist, neatly dressed in black and with hair closely cropped and whiskers neatly trimmed. While waiting for the proceedings to open he took a seat at the reporters' table and began the preparation of an editorial for his paper, the Freiheit. Judge Simmons, the special treasury agent, subpænaed Most on Wednesday. After a long search for him be found him in his sanctum, and before Most knew who his visitor was, the paper had been served upon him. Most was the first witness called, and after describing himself as the publisher of the Freiheit, replied to Mr. Ford's question as to what kind of a paper the Freheit was by saying: "Well, I should call it an economical paperit's an anarchistic paper." The witness said he had been in this country for six years. At the time he came there was not a very large emigration of Socialists from Germany, but a few years previous there had been considerable, in consequence of a law passed by the German Parliament. They did not all seek America, numbers going to Switzerland, France and England as well. A great many preferred to be near their old homes rather than come here. The witness said he believed there were about fifty million sympathizers with socialism in the world, while there are only about three million and a half openly working in the cause. In the United States he thought there were about two million Anarchist sympathizers. "Don't you think our form of government at-

tracts Socialists?" asked Mr. Ford. "Well, so far as my experience goes, I think

"Don't you think our laws are more liberal toward Socialists than those of other countries?" "Your laws here are as severe as anywhere, but you don't use them so often." The witness said there were more Anarchists

in Germany now than ten years ago. For the past twelve months he did not think over a dozen came to this country. He thought the number of Anarchists in the United States had been on the increase of late years, and ascribed this to the dissemination of Anarchist literature. They were mostly Germans, he said. "Do they hold secret meetings?" asked Mr.

"No; sir. We only hold secret meetings when "Have the Anarchists been forced to hold secret meetings?"

"Not in Chicago?"

The witness acknowledged that he had been in prison in England, Germany, Austria and this country for his Anarchist utterances. He said the Anarchists believed a revolution inevitable. Most refused a witness fee when tendered him, and said he did not need it. Immigration Commissioners Taintor and Ste-

phenson told the committee about the details at Castle Garden, and furnished some statistics. Thomas W. Watson, a cloth finisher, who came to this country in May, 1886, swore he came here in answer to an advertisement in the Leeds Mercury, for fo men to work here, and now lives at Roxborous a suburb of Philadelphia. He answered the advertisement and received an answer appointing an interview with Fenwick Umbleby, who said he was to go to America as manager for James Lees & Son, of Bridgeport. He introduced the witness to the man who had engaged him, and whose name is Johnson. This man arranged for him to go see Dr. John Lees. The witness made a contract with Lees's agent, Johnson, which the latter drew up and both signed. The witness produced the contract, which was read. It stated that it was a mutual agreement that James Lees & Son would employ Watson in their trade of woolen manufacturing for twelve months from the time of his sailing from Liverpool, at £3 10 shillings a week, but either should have the right to cancel the contract at the end of six months, in which event the firm would pay his passage back. The witness came out in accordance with this contract and worked for Lees & Son for one year and seven months,

when he left them for a better job. Frederick William Graham testified that he came from a neighboring town to that of the last witness in Yorkshire, England. He is a dyer, and saw the advertisement which attracted Watson. He answered it and saw Umbleby. Umbleby was the first man engaged, and after that he acted with Johnson, Lee's agent, in securing the others, and made the contract with him. It was drawn up and signed much like the other. They then took him to see Dr. John Lees, and Umbleby introduced him to the latter as "The dyer." Dr. Lees said little, but evidently knew all about the contract. The witness was to get £4 a week. He came to this

country and worked for Lees & Son. Commissioner Stephenson, while on the stand, said the present system of examination at Castle Garden was a perfect farce. The clerks rushed the people through as fast as they could simply to get through with the work. He said thousands upca thousands had been landed whom the law would exclude. He thought fully 5 per cent of those allowed to land had no

Mrs. Pulliam's Alleged Wrongs. LOUISVILLE, Aug. 9 .- Mrs. Mary Pulliam, who, after three years' incarceration in the insane asylum at Anchorage, and a private asylum at Cincinnati, was released recently as sane, has brought suit against her husband, H. C. Pulliam. charging that he had her put in the asylum to get her property. She sare she had treatment at Anchorage that made her confinement worse than death. Brawny idiots, used by the officials as assistants, were left to bite and tear the patients with little restraint. She asserts that her father left her considerable property which her husband threw away in a business failure. He has since refused to support the family, and she, for many years previous to her incarceration, by a purchasing agency made large profits, with which she supplied the family needs and bought real estate. It was the latter her husband sought to secure.

Criminal Train-Wrecking.

WACO, Tex., Aug. 9 .- A fiendish crime was committed yesterday morning by train-wreckers six miles from this city, on the Texas Central road. Pieces of timber were fastened to the track, and the night express was derailed, the locomotive demolished and several cars badly damaged. Engineer J. R. Moses was killed outright, his fireman terribly scalded and a half dozen passengers injured. A Sheriff's posse is scouring the country for the criminals, and the railroad company offers \$1,000 reward each for

MAKING AN ISSUE ON TARIFF

Five Congressional Districts in Which the Fight Will Be Warmly Contested,

One of Them Being the District Now Represented by Mr. Bynum-Reed and Burrows Likely To Be Re-Elected Without Trouble.

How the Nomination of Gen. Hovey Is Regarded by Members of Congress.

His Popularity and Fitness Meet Instant Recognition from All Sides-Curious Cases in the Pension Office-Capital Notes.

DRAWING THE LINE.

Districts in Which the Tariff Fight Will Rage with Ususual Fierceness.

Special to the Indiana. ets Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-It is stated that a determined effort is to be made by both political parties to make an impression on the members of the House committee on ways and means at the approaching election. There are three Democrats on the committee and two Republicans whose districts are sufficiently close to warrant an effort. Republicans do not hope to elect a successor to Chairman Mills, but they expect to greatly reduce his 5,500 majority. Scott, of Pennsylvania, foreseeing defeat, has declined a re-nomination. Wilson, of West Virginia, another Democratic member of the committee, had but 90 majority in 1886, and he will likely be defeated. This evening's Star (Independent) says of Indiana's Democratic member of the committee: "Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, is going to travel along a hard road to the next Congress. An active protectionist has already been nominated to contest the district with him, and the fight will be made on the tariff. The majority at the last election was about 1,-700, over 40,000 votes being cast. It is claimed now that the protectionists have been making more gains in that than any other district in the State during the past year, and a most de termined contest will be made by the Republicans this fall to overturn that majority. Both candidates are strong men, and it promises to be an interesting fight. Mr. Bynum is a very active member of the ways and means committee, and a well informed tariff reformer. His friends insist that he cannot be beaten. His opponent is is a manufacturer of wide popularity."

There would be some danger of defeat of Reed, of Maine, and Burrows, of Michigan, whose districts are close, were it not that their work for tariff as a protection will carry them through. There is no prospect that any Repub lican member of the committee on ways and means will be defeated for re-election.

GENERAL HOVEY.

He Is Warmly Congratulated in the House and Enthusiastically Indorsed by the Papers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Washington, Aug. 9.—General Hovey was given a rousing reception when he appeared in the House to-day. It took him several minutes to proceed down to his seat; the members arose and congratulated him most beartily on his nomination for Governor. A number of Democrats left their seats and went over on the Republican side to extend their kind regards. Captain White, of the Fort Wayne district, was in his seat to-day, and he said to the Journal correspondent that he was delighted with the nomination of General Hovey, since his personal and political friend, Colonel Robertson, could not be nominated. Captain White gives his most earnest and enthusiastic support to General Hovey, and predicts his suc sess. He thinks the General's nomination will give an impetus to the campaign and that the soldiers throughout the State should organize for him and give him their solid support. Representatives Bynum and Holman did General Hovey the justice to-day to remark that his nomination was the best that could have been made, and that if the Republican party cannot win with him it is doomed to defeat. There is comment made to-day by New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington newspapers upon General Hovey's nomination, for all eyes are turned on Indiana now. Every word uttered is enthusiastically in his favor. The Washington papers compliment General Hovey generously, and he and his qualities are known personally to these editors. This even-

"Everybody who knows him is congratulating General Hovey on his nomination. He is one of the most deservedly popular men in the House, numbering as many Democrats as Republicans among his friends. The pleasure feit in Washington over the honor that has come to him is dampened only by the consideration that his acceptance of the nomination involves his

absence from the Fifty-first Congress. In another editorial paragraph the Star says: "Albert G. Porter, of Indiana, will occupy in the history of State politics the same sort of position that Blaine holds in the history national politics-a man who, while fully appreciating the honor of public career, having proved his capacity to fill places of great responsibility, persistently refused a nomination for the highest office in the sight of his fellow-citizens, because he had permitted other aspirants to understand that he would step out of their way. This is a kind of opportunity which comes to comparatively few men, and requires great strength of purpose to resist its temptation.

The Evening Critic says: "General Hovey has captured the gubernatorial nomination, which, under all the circumstances, is a great honor. Several of the ablest men in the State had been named for head of the ticket. General Hovey is a veteran of high standing, and will be depended on to divide the Democratic soldier vote. He is a hero of two wars, having been a lieutenant in the Mexican war, besides coming out of the late unpleasantness with a major-general's brevet. He is now serving his first term in Congress."

CURIOUS PENSION CASES.

Singular Grounds on Which Some of the Applications Are Based.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 .- There are a number of very interesting pension cases pending in Congress. Some of them are based upon the most abstract evidence, but they nevertheless are meritorious. I remember that during the Forty-seventh Congress a very strange case came up before the House committee on invalid pensions. In brief, the claims for a pension were these: It was shown in evidence that the claim ant incurred vertigo in the line of duty, but that the trouble was not of a very serious pature. and it did not entitle him to a pension under the law. The claimant, bowever, met with an accident some years after the war, which made him reach the conclusion that he could trace his late disability to the service in the army. He was gathering fruit from the top limbs of an apple tree, when he was seized with dizziness, which caused him to fail. His abdomen came in contact with one of the lower limbs of the apple tree. and made a rupture, from which he was almost totally incapacitated from manual labor. He showed in his testimony that, in the first place, he incurred vertigo in the line of duty. and that if he had not been possessed of that uncomfortable difficulty he would not nave fallen from the top of the apple tree, and therefore would not have been injured. The committee

reported a bill to give him \$25 a month. Another interesting pension case has just

pension to John D. Jones, who was a member of Company G, Seventh Kansas Infantry Volunteers. This man shows that he contracted a lung difficulty in the line of duty, which caused total deafness of the right ear. He was granted a pension of \$10 a month on Jan. 12, 1883. In 1882, while employed as a day laborer in a coal mine and engaged with other workmen in blasting the cap-rock, there was an explosion which threw stone into the face and eyes of the claimant so as to seriously burn and injure him, and to almost totally destroy his power of sight. At present he can hardly distinguish between mid-day and midnight. The workmen engaged with Jones testify that the claimant did not hear the burning of the fuse, had no notice of the explosion, and thus received his serious injury; that had it not been for his defective hearing, caused by his lung difficulty, which was due to service in the war, he would not have received the injury in the mine explosion. Nearly twenty years after the war came to an end the Senate committee reports in favor of giving this man an increase of pension.

Another case, somewhat less interesing in pature, comes from the calendar of the House of Representatives. It is to pension at the rate of \$50 a month Mrs. Elizabeth G. Scott, widow of the late Colonel Scott. Colonel Scott, it will be remembered, was, for many years, engaged in the War Department at the work of compiling and publishing the records of the rebellion. It is claimed by those who are seeking this pension for Mrs. Scott, that this work brought about the death of the Colonel; that "to cull and arrange out of the confusion and sometimes chaotic mass of Union and confederate reports a full, just, and intelligible history of events, and omitting therefrom a vast body of superfluous or irrelevent material, required industry, pa-tience, and methodic intelligence of the highest order;" that he prosecuted the work so zealously that for ten years, it is certified, he never took s holiday or spare time for a mid-day lunch, and that whent he office was closed he carried papers home with him and remained engaged on them until after midnight. Surgeon O'Rielly, of the army, one of the physicians who attended the late General Sheridan, certifies that the death of Colonel Scott was as much caused by his entire devotion to the government's service as though he had been killed in battle. The House committee on pensions in reporting favorably this bill states that "services of a quasi extraofficial character like those of Colonel Scott, and of equal difficulty and importance, performed through a series of years and with so total a disregard to the limitations of prudence and duty are not compensated for by mere pay and allow-

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

An Effort to Discontinue a Work That Is Claimed To Be Without Value.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Another effort will be made to deprive the Geological Survey of its existence. One of the appropriation bills now pending sontains the provision for keeping up this institution, and it is discovered that it costs about a half million dollars a year. A member who has watched the work of the Geological Survey from its beginning sums it up as follows: "I do not remember that any man or the gov-

ernment has ever profited a dollar by this work, except be be connected with it and gets his profit by way of salary. There is no law authorizing the Geological Survey, and there is no law governing the large expenditures made by it annually. Originally there was a little appropriation-I believe it was \$10,000-made to secure certain services in geology, and it authorized the employment of a superintendent. He so managed the work that he did not complete it within the time specified, and another call was made for an appropriation. This time it anticipated more work, and more money was given than at first. From year to year it has asked Congress for larger and larger appropriations for the purpose of making geological surveys, but without specifying as to where the work is to be done, and for what purpose it is to be used. The money has been given, and the appropriation increased from one, two, three and four bundred thousand dollars till in round numbers we are paying about a half million dollars a year for this work. Inasmuch as there is no specification as to the orgasization of the bureau or the employment of any specific number of men, the superintendent mage as many sinecures as he wishes, and pay as large salaries as he may choose. But the thing I most object to," continued this member, "is the manner in which this service has been maintained. If you will get the roster of the Geological Survey you will find that nearly every member of the House committee on appropriations and the Senate committee on appropriations, for the last ten years, has had at least one friend, if not ten, in this service. Places have been doled out to men in Congress for the purpose of getting their influence, and it has been a clear case of 'you scratch my back and I will scratch yours,' till this little pimple has grown to be a great carbuncle on the body politic, and instead of spending \$10,000 a year, as at first, the money given the geological survey every year comprises quite a large part of the general appropriation. I know of no service so useless to the country, and none that could be so easily exploded by any one in Congress who would take the trouble to jump into it. It is vulnerable at every point. Nearly al! of the men employed as experts are without any practical knowledge of geology, although there are some very excellent and reputable gentlemen connected with it. I do not blame the men who are carried on the rolls. It is not their fault. Neither is it to their blame that they have nothing to do. Nor can it be said that they are blameworthy because it is within the power of their chief to give them large or small salaries, assign them to alleged duties, or allow them to remain at their homes, and to have absolute control of the large appropriation made every year.' PENSION VETOES.

The President Returns Five Private Bills Which He Declines to Approve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.-The President to-day returned to the House, without his approval, five private pension bills. The first two, granting pensions to S. A. Searey and S. A. Cosson. were vetoed upon the ground that the disabilities for which pension is sought had no connection with the military service of the soldier. The act granting a pension to Manuel Garcia is disapproved for want of evidence showing that any disability exists. The act granting a pension to Mrs. Anna Butterfield is vetoed for want of satisfactory evidence that the soldier was in the government service when killed by an explosion, as claimed. The fifth bill vetoed granted a pension to Eliza Smith, the widow of a second lieutenant in an Indiana regiment. The bill proposes to pension the beneficiary as the widow of a first lieutenant. Deceased was pensioned for a gun-shot wound in the arm under the general law, and his pension was increased in 1883. He died in 1884, away from home at a hotel in Union City, Ind., and it was determined at the time, the President says, that his death resulted from an overdose of morphine, selfadministered. It is represented that at the time the wound was very painful, and at such times he was in the habit of taking large doses of morphine to allay his suffering. On the day he died he complained to the hotel people that his arm was very painful, and soon went to his room, where he was found the next afternoon, prostrate and helpless, though abie to talk. He soon died. His family physician testified that when his wound was suppurating be had difficulty in breathing, and that at such times he was in the habit of taking morphine in large doses, and that at times he was intemperate. The President further says that it "seems to him it would establish a very bad precedent to allow a pension upon the facts developed in the

MINOR MATTERS.

Orders from the Secretary of War Correcting the Records of Soldiers.

Special to the Indiscapolis Journal Washington, Aug. 9.-The Secretary of War has issued the following orders, to correct the military records of Indiana soldiers:

The discharge of Sergeant Christopher Fraunburg, Company E, Twentieth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, April 31, 1863, is amended to take effect Jan. 17, 1863; his muster into service as second lieutenant, same company and regiment. April 22, 1863, is amended to date Jan. 18, 1863; his discharge as second lieutenant, same company and regiment, Oct. 10, 1864, is amended to take effect Sept. 6, 1864; he is mustered into service as first lieutenant, Company B, same regiment, to date Sept. 7, 1864; mustered out and honorably discharged as first lieutepant Oct. 10, 1864; and he is mustered for pay in said grades during the periods embraced between the afore-

said dates. George Hardesty is mustered into service as first lieutenant, Company H. Eleventh Indiana Cavairy Volunteers, to date June 26, 1864; his

Office, is amended to read first lieutenant, and he is mustered for pay in said grade during the period embraced between the aforesaid dates.

Indiana Pensions.

Pensions have been granted the followingnamed Indianians:

G. T. Douglas, Newport; W. D. Clark, Sheridan; Wm. Williams, Bloomington; A. J. Kern, Greensboro; Wm. Collins, Nebraska; Charles Stickan, Waymansville; J. L. Rhodes, Clayton; Susan Jones, Indianapolis; Edward Y. Myers,

Increased—J. B. Thomas, Eugene; John Far-rell, Moorefield; Gilbert White, Washington; Wm. H Preps, Eaton; J. N. Davidson, Pittsburg; Henry Cacte. Surman; Wesley Randolph, Waterman; A. F. Stockwell. Spearsville; Calvin Bench, Gentryville; Wash, Milgrim, Centerville; A. Booker, Wolcott; W. Litschge, Aurora; Sam-A. Booker, Wolcott; W. Litschee, Aurora; Samuel M. Fulton, Williamsburg; E. Cline, Terre Haute; M. B. Willis, Auburn; George C. Reynolds, Attica; Henry Loop, Pievina; Aaron Ayer, Chrisney; Lemuel Doroil, Columbia; G. W. Prior, Clinton; Robert Walburn, Churubusco; O. C. McCracken, Zenas; Daniel Maupin, Spencer; J. Thomas, Madison; S. B. Dill, Liberty; S. R. Patterson, Hartford City; O. A. Mendenhall, Xenia; William Calvin, Union; J. B. Turner; Muncie; John Kitts, Napoleon; Daniel Pritchard, Kokomo.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9 .- Lou W. Mills, of Winchester, for many years a clerk in the Pension Office at \$1,400 a year, has been relieved of his official duties. He is a Republican, and Republicans are being dismissed as rapidly as

John G. Hanhrahan, of Englewood, Ill., vicegrand master of the Locomotive Brotherhood of Firemen, together with a delegation of engineers and firemen, called upon the President to-day, in company with Congressman Frank Lawler, of Illinois.

RAILROADERS IN CONFERENCE

A Meeting at St. Louis Which May or May Not Result in Important Action.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 9.-Representatives of the grievance committees of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are in secret session at the Laclede Hotel. Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, and Chief Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, are present. Little beyond organization was accomplished at the morning meeting, no general discussion taking place. At 12:30 an adjournment was taken to 3 P. M. During the recess there were a number of conferences, and the fact leaked out that the

Burlington strikers are at outs with Chief Arthur, of the Bretherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is less sanguine than they of the eventual success of their strike. At 3 o'clock the meeting reconvened, and working committees were appointed. A combination between engineers, firemen and switchmen is considered To an Associated Press reporter Chief Arthur said to-night: "The object of the meeting now being held in St. Louis can be stated clearly and

in a very few words. Those who are present are here by invitation for a conference to ascertain if they have anything to offer in solution of the Burlington strike or in the interest of the Brotherhood generally.' "Then the convention has not been called for the purpose of forming a combination between

the engineers, firemen and switchmen?"

"No; there is no truth in that rumor." "What is the present status of the Burlington "The strike is still on, and no proposition for compromise is now being considered. The Burling on did offer a compromise, but the Brotherhood rejected it unanimously. There will be no compromise save upon a basis of \$3.50 and \$4 per day and the reinstating of all the old engin-

"It has been stated that you were opposed to sanctioning the Burlington strike." "That is untrue. I informed General Manager Stone that I would sanction the strike when I left him in the middle of our conference, owing to his unreaconable and unparalleled stand, and I did so. It is the first strike we have had in eleven years, and differences with twelve railroad companies have been settled during that time. General Manager Stone, of the Burlington, was the first general manager I ever met whom the Brotherhood could not effect a settlement with. We have ample funds, and are not worrying."

"How about acts of violence! Do you con-"Most emphatically, but I also condemn the Pinkerton methods of driving men into overt nots. Further, I do not admit that any of our men are guilty, nor will I until they are so proven. One of the principles of our order is to uphold law and encourage sobriety and good "Do you expect to accomplish snything with

reference to the Burlington strike at the present "I cannot say. It is not improbable, however that we will.

National Bar Association.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.-At to-day's session of the National Bar Association Mr. Jenks, of Chicago, offered a resolution on behalf of the

The National Bar Association, in annual meeting ssembled, congratulate the lawyers and people of our whole country upon the filling of the Supreme Bench of the United States by the appointment of Melville W. Fuller, a delegate to the first meeting of the association, as its Chief-justice. Called in the vigor of his manhood from active practice at the bar, a lawyer of wide experience and commanding position in his profession, and a citizen of the highest personal character, we recogn'te in him a worthy successor of Jay, and Marshall, and Taney, and Chase, and Waite.

There being objection to it on account of its political nature, it was withdrawn. The next convention will be held July 31, 1889, at White Sulphur Springs, Va. The following officers were elected: President, Col. James O. Broadhead, St. Louis; vice-presidents, First circuit, William E. Chandler, of Grafton, N. H; Second circuit, George F. Edmunds, of Vermont; Third circuit, Guy Farquhar, of Schuylkill county. Pennsylvania; Fourth circuit, A. S. Worthington, of the District of Columbia; Fifth circuit, F. G. Bromberg, of Alabams; Sixth circuit, John H. Doyle, of Toledo; Seventh circuit; Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago; Eighth circuit, Given Campbell, of St. Louis; Ninth circuit, Zach Montgomery, of Oakland, Cal.; secretary. R. Ross Perry, District of Columbia; treasurer, Lewis B. Gunckle, of Dayton. To-morrow the delegates will spend the day on Lake Erie.

Chantauqua Prostituted. CHAUTAUQUA, Aug. 9 .- On Saturday morning Grover Cleveland's portrait was roundly hissed by a Chautauqua audience. Philip Phillips was giving one of his entertainments, consisting of views of American scenery and indifferent sing-ing. At the close of one of his songs he remarked that a number of pictures of distinguished citizens would now be presented, including "that of the next President of the United States." Immediately there flashed upon the canvass an immense portrait of Cleveland. The Republican portion of the audience, its pulse already at fever-heat by reason of recent happenings at Chautauqua, jumped to the conclusion that Phillips had intended to assert that Cleveland would unquestionably be the next President, and a mingled storm of hisses and applause broke forth. The operator burried on to show in succession the pictures of Mrs. Cleveland, Harrison, Morton, St. John and Frances Willard. The two latter were received with moderate enthusiasm, but the portrait of Harrison received a tremenduous ovation.

Dynamiters in Wilkesbarre,

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 9.-It has htely become known to the police that a regularly organized band of dynamiters exists inthis city. They hold regular meetings and are possessed of considerable strength, and a genuinesensation was caused this morning when it was noised abroad that a bomb had been found under Williams Brothers' wholesale grocery house. Mr. Williams is a member of the City Ouncil and chairman of the police committee.

Gould's Health.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-Mr. A. T. Honkins, sec-retary of the Wabseh, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, said to-day, on the subject of Mr. Jay Gould's health, that the matter was an absurd one to discuss. "Why," said he, "Mr. Gould was never better in his life, and I cannot imagine how these stories of his illness gain currency. was with him Saturday; I drow around th Saratoga track with him, and I had never seen him in better health in my life."

The New Comet

GENEVA, N. Y., Aug. 9 .- Prd. Brooks se cured good observations this evening of the new comet just discovered by him in Ursa Major. It is moving easterly about on degree daily, and is now just above the star Lambda. The comet has a large head and short tail, which, Another interesting pension case has just discharge as second lieutenant, same regiment, and is now just above the star Lambda. The been reported by Mr. Sawyer from the Senate by Paragraph 21, Special Orders, No. 348, Oct. comet has a large head and short tail, which, committee on pensions. This one is to grant a 15, 1864, War Department, Adjutant-general's strangely enough, apparently points to the sun.

THE MURDERER OF PRELLER

Governor Morehouse Refuses the Application Made by Maxwell's Attorneys,

Emphatically Declining to Postpone the Execution of the Death Sentence Even the

Sad Parting Interview Between the Prisoner and His Mother and Sister.

Short Space of Twenty-Four Hours.

Pitiable Distress of the Two Women, While the Murderer Remains Calm and Cool-The Execution to Take Place This Morning.

AN OBDURATE OFFICER.

Governor Morehouse Declines to Grant a Respite, Even for Twenty-Four Hours. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 9,-It was late last night before Governor Morehouse had finished his consideration of the printed matter left with him in Maxwell's behalf by Counsel Martin, Fauntleroy and Garesche. At 8 o'clock this morning he reached his office, accompanied by private secretary Yantis. Fully an hour elapsed before Maxwell's lawyers put in an appearance. There were smiles of hope on their faces, but they quickly vanished when the Governor, without any introduction, began to render his decision. He said:

"I have carefully examined and considered the matter and my duty in the premises. I will say, further, that I can see no reason should grant another respite. I do not understand, from the request of the British government for a respite for the purpose of making further inquiry into the case, that the British government desires to make any inquiry itself. If it desired to make such an investigation, certainly it would have said so, and which I do not understand from the communications from Secretary Bayard. Therefore, I decline to grant

Mr. Fauntleroy then pleaded with the Governor to grant a respite for thirty days, or three weeks, to enable Maxwell's father to visit his son, stating that he had been prevented from coming during the present respite on account of his duties in the school-room, which he could not leave until the first of August, and that as the British government had asked for a respite on the second of August, he had good grounds for hoping that it would be granted. He assured the Governor that he knew it was the father's great desire to see his son before his execution. The Governor hesitated, but said that he would consider that application and give them an answer in two hours. At the conclusion of the time, all parties appeared again

in the Governor's office, when the Governor said: "Gentlemen-Mr. Yantis will read you my answer to Secretary Baya' and I desire now to state that it is an answe to your last request, as well as it is my final "ecision." The secretary then read the following:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.

To Hon. T. F. Bayard, Secretar of State, Washing-Sir-I have the honor to a .edge the receipt of your note of Aug. 2, inc. a communication from Sir Lionel Sac. me-West, asking a respite for Maxwell, alias Brooks, sentenced to be hanged in St. Louis on the 10th inst. The only reason assigned for this request is the allegation that "it is, as you are aware, sought to obtain a respite for the condemned man for further inquiry." Nowhere is it stated that the British government wishes to make any inquiry into this matter; on the contrary, from a careful consideration of the communication, and there being no question of inter-national law involved or suggested. I am led to believe that the request is made in order that the inquiries heretofore prosecuted here may be further extended. Being thoroughly satisfied that all the facts bearing upon my action in the case are fully before me, and

well understood by me, I have declined to grant any further respite.

ALBERT P. MOREHOUSE,

Governor of Missouri.

Even then the lawyers did not give up. Just as soon as the private secretary had finished reading they filed an application for one day respite. It was a lengthy document, setting forth that the Governor was mistaken in his idea that the British government did not wish to make any inquiries into the case, and urging him not to incur the risk and responsibility of suffering the execution to take place upon a misunderstanding, on his part, of the British government. To this Mr. Fauntleroy added that he had cabled the Foreign Secretary in England giving the substance of the Governor's decision; that he had also telegraphed Minister West and Secretary Bayard; that he expected replies hourly, and that all the circumstances of the case justified a respite of one day, until these dignitaries could be heard from. But the Governor was obdurate, and allthat he would promise was to remain in the city until night. He had, he said, given two weeks time to the case when he ought to have been looking after other matters. Fauntleroy sarcastically responded that he was the Governor. and as such official duties should demand his attention before other matters. Then the lawyers bowed themselves out, without the usual handshaking, Mr. Garesche adding as a parting shot that the refusal denied the right of the British government to be heard, and that it had the right beyond question. Mr. Martin left on the afternoon train for St. Louis, but Fauntleroy remained here to receive the expected dispatches from London and Washington.

Te Be Hanged This Morning. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.-The execution will take place between 6:30 and 7:45 to-morrow morning. This was decided upon by Sheriff Harrington this afternoon.

Henry Landgraf, who shot and killed his sweetheart on the evening of March 5, 1885, will be hanged at the same time. He is a poor, friendless German, and hence his case has attracted neither the interest nor his personality the sympathy accorded to his more scholarly and influential brother in crime.

The old gallows stands in the triangularshaped jail-yard, a weather beaten monument to many hangings. The bolt is rusty and works badly, and the trap is cracked by the weather. In the beam above the trap are three heavy iron rings, the two on the outside bran new, the other in the center rusty and forbidding. The rope is a new one. A drop of seven feet will be allowed. Although Sheriff Harrington has been overwhelmed with applications for passes, only the jury of fifteen, the jail officials and representatives of the press will be permitted to witness the execution. Not a solitary ticket will be issued. After Maxwell's body has been cut down it will be embalmed and shipped to New York on the evening train. On Wednesday it will be placed on the Cunard steamer sailing that afternoon for Liverpool Mrs. Brooks and her daughter have engaged passage on the vessel. The remains will be interred in the little churchyard at Hyde, the home of his boyhood.

IN MAXWELL'S CELL.

How He Received the News-Pitiable Distress of His Mother and Sister. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

Sr. Louis, Aug. 9 .- It was well on toward midnight, last night, when Maxwell retired for the night. All the evening, encouraged by the advices received from his attorneys at Jefferson City, he had been in the best of spirits. His head had hardly touched the pillow when he was sound asleep, and all through the night he slent like a man in a trance. At 6 o'clock be awoke with a start and jumped out of bed. There was a smile upon his face, and as he hastily washed and dressed himself he whistled a few bars of a comic ditty. He are a hearty breakfast of toasted bacon, baked potatoes, boiled eggs, toast and coffee. Breakfast over, he lighted a cigarette and challenged the deputy sheriff to a game of dominoes. While playing the second game Sheriff Harrington was admitted, whose manner indicated be was a bearer of bad tidings. "What is it?" interrogated the condemned